STATE NOTES

- **New York's 2 university systems are ordered to cut spending**
- **South Carolina officials fight over role of technical colleges**

To avert a state budget deficit, Gov. Mario M. Cuomo has ordered New York's two giant university systems—as well as other state agencies—to cut spending.

The demand will require the 64-campus State University of New York to reduce its spending by $22-million and the 21-campus City University of New York to cut $12-million. The cuts represent about 2 per cent of the money the university systems receive from the state.

Leaders of both systems last week were assessing the impact of Governor Cuomo's order and said they did not know how programs would be affected.

A SUNY budget official predicted that his system could meet the demand without disrupting academic programs by spending money appropriated in previous budgets but not yet spent.

A spokesman for CUNY, noting that the system had agreed last May to find about $5-million in savings as part of a budget deal with the Governor, said he hoped the state would allow them to count those savings toward the demand for additional cuts.

■

South Carolina officials are fighting over the proper role of their technical colleges.

The Commission on Higher Education recently voted to allow all 16 technical colleges to provide courses leading to associate degrees in arts or sciences, as community colleges now do.

Until the change, 9 of the 16 colleges were authorized to offer only vocational programs, such as engineering technology or business.

The change, which was sought by the colleges, was promoted as a way to provide more low-cost educational opportunities to minority and non-traditional students. The average tuition at a technical college is $653 a year, compared with $1,350 at the five two-year campuses operated by the University of South Carolina.

But officials of the university and some private colleges objected, saying the state has enough two-year programs. University officials have also criticized the change as a drain on state resources that could be better used to improve programs at existing institutions.

The commission estimated that the new technical-college programs would cost South Carolina more than $2.2-million in 1990-1991 and more than $3.4-million by 1992-93.

The commission's vote also drew the ire of some lawmakers, who threatened to overturn the change when the General Assembly convenes for its 1990 session.

Commission staff members counter in a written report: "Can we conscientiously deny the lower-cost opportunity to students simply to preserve institutional turf?' " —GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

FACT FILE: Spending For Research and Development by Doctorate-Granting Universities, Fiscal 1988

	Total spending	Sources of funds: Federal government	State and local government	Industry	Institutions themselves	Other	1-year change in total spending	5-year change in total spending
Alabama	$181,737,000	57.2%	11.7%	6.8%	18.2%	6.2%	+18.8%	+159.4%
Alaska	37,856,000	44.7	2.8	2.7	47.1	2.6	+25.4	+0.3
Arizona	199,178,000	45.5	5.2	7.8	33.7	7.8	+9.9	+76.8
Arkansas	37,955,000	37.0	25.6	10.2	19.2	8.1	+6.8	+39.0
California	1,719,653,000	69.3	2.4	4.3	17.9	6.1	+10.8	+72.3
Colorado	206,286,000	73.7	4.5	5.4	8.7	7.7	+11.1	+48.2
Connecticut	254,958,000	68.2	1.6	3.9	17.1	9.2	+10.5	+55.1
Delaware	32,023,000	42.8	7.7	11.1	30.9	7.5	+1.1	+67.8
District of Columbia	96,282,000	73.8	0.3	5.8	14.3	5.8	+12.7	+73.8
Florida	273,105,000	55.3	7.1	6.6	24.7	6.3	+7.9	+68.4
Georgia	354,578,000	50.5	11.3	9.5	26.2	2.5	+9.4	+87.5
Hawaii	64,278,000	60.0	33.4	0.6	4.6	1.4	+12.1	+41.6
Idaho	30,789,000	36.4	34.1	11.9	17.6	0.0	+24.3	+73.4
Illinois	546,300,000	57.8	5.4	5.3	24.5	7.0	+9.7	+75.1
Indiana	211,813,000	61.7	7.9	7.7	18.9	3.8	+12.6	+58.5
Iowa	180,042,000	48.8	11.4	5.3	30.3	4.3	+14.3	+50.5
Kansas	99,655,000	42.5	21.2	5.7	27.7	3.0	+6.1	+56.6
Kentucky	91,948,000	36.1	14.3	5.0	38.2	6.4	+17.9	+85.8
Louisiana	165.623,000	36.8	23.3	4.9	27.5	7.5	+11.5	+72.6
Maine	17,341,000	40.6	3.1	16.3	35.8	4.1	+2.3	−10.9
Maryland	783,844,000	78.6	7.2	3.7	8.0	2.5	+10.0	+88.9
Massachusetts	790,832,000	73.4	2.6	8.8	5.2	9.9	+9.8	+56.6
Michigan	438,230,000	55.4	7.6	5.9	23.8	7.3	+10.5	+75.4
Minnesota	252,027,000	47.5	15.6	4.2	21.1	11.5	+13.3	+66.4
Mississippi	63,647,000	39.8	29.8	7.7	13.6	9.0	+10.5	+33.9
Missouri	232,299,000	53.7	5.6	10.1	24.9	5.7	+13.0	+71.2
Montana	32,069,000	33.4	23.8	12.9	30.0	0.0	+9.0	+39.7
Nebraska	83,357,000	42.1	21.1	10.3	22.5	4.0	+11.7	+55.1
Nevada	32,665,000	55.3	7.1	10.9	24.0	2.7	+16.4	+51.9
New Hampshire	53,988,000	72.4	4.7	4.4	10.9	7.6	+13.0	+78.2
New Jersey	243,869,000	43.7	15.0	5.9	28.2	7.3	+13.1	+113.2
New Mexico	124,885,000	59.1	11.1	15.8	9.6	4.4	−2.2	+51.7
New York	1,245,080,000	66.9	4.9	5.0	12.2	11.0	+10.5	+63.0
North Carolina	372,149,000	61.6	15.6	9.8	9.0	3.9	+18.6	+106.3
North Dakota	35,224,000	45.0	35.3	10.0	8.5	1.1	−2.0	+39.4
Ohio	382,079,000	56.9	12.4	7.1	14.4	9.2	+16.0	+82.1
Oklahoma	113,931,000	27.6	4.1	6.9	54.5	6.9	+14.7	+30.8
Oregon	148,309,000	60.8	13.1	3.1	11.6	11.4	+9.6	+54.6
Pennsylvania	675,112,000	63.3	3.8	14.5	13.5	4.9	+10.3	+83.8
Rhode Island	77,543,000	74.9	3.7	11.1	9.4	0.8	+18.4	+68.3
South Carolina	102,160,000	38.9	15.3	8.5	33.1	4.2	+6.6	+94.1
South Dakota	12,327,000	47.4	41.2	4.3	5.2	1.8	+8.2	+18.4
Tennessee	183,756,000	52.1	16.0	8.1	18.0	5.8	+27.5	+155.7
Texas	887,470,000	51.4	11.2	6.3	18.3	12.8	+9.7	+73.5
Utah	146,029,000	67.0	10.5	3.6	15.9	3.1	+20.8	+64.4
Vermont	36,815,000	69.4	6.2	8.5	11.8	4.0	+16.7	+95.8
Virginia	234,887,000	55.1	18.0	8.4	13.8	4.8	+13.0	+94.8
Washington	242,054,000	75.0	2.2	8.2	11.5	3.0	+2.6	+42.0
West Virginia	30,418,000	52.4	3.5	2.6	36.9	4.7	+13.9	+54.9
Wisconsin	325,266,000	58.3	16.6	4.6	13.8	6.7	+7.3	+63.5
Wyoming	20,429,000	54.5	5.7	8.8	29.9	1.1	+18.0	+35.1
Outlying areas	38,995,000	57.3	21.8	0.5	20.2	0.3	+4.5	+50.0
Total	$13,243,145,000	60.8%	8.3%	6.6%	17.3%	6.9%	+11.1%	+71.0%

Note: Figures cover only research-and-development expenditures in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, the humanities, law, and physical education.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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THE CHRONICLE OF PHILANTHROPY
INSIDE THIS ISSUE
Leaders of Philanthropy Call on Foundations to Join Forces, Seek Solutions to Global Ills
Growing Practice Among Foundations to Pay Trustees Sparks Debate Over Propriety of Such Compensation
Many Year-End Fund-Raising Drives Disrupted by Disasters in California and the Carolinas

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Physicists will propose that the government finance an experiment designed to detect gravity waves in the universe: Page A4.

Researchers reported two advances in the early detection of genetic disease: Page A4.

A law professor teaches his students a course in literature to examine how laws represent society's values: Page A11.

Two tax provisions sought by colleges were added to a Senate foreign-aid package: Page A14.

Four Congressmen say President Bush plans to cut some high-technology research programs: Page A14.

Changes in ethics laws that Congress is preparing are worrying college officials, who fear faculty members may be discouraged from serving in the government: Page A15.

Seeking new sources of gifts, colleges are approaching companies and alumni overseas: Page A21.

Conservative critics urged foundations to apply more rigorous standards when making decisions about supporting art: Page A21.

Eighteen people were named to round out a commission to explore reforms in college sports: Page A28.

The rector and five other officials of Central American University in San Salvador were murdered: Page A31.

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'OUTRAGEOUS'? 'ENTRAPMENT'?

How a College With Arnold the Pig on Its Faculty Gained Accreditation

By MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

Erich V. Vieth didn't establish the Eastern Missouri Business College last year to teach students. He just wanted to see if it could obtain accreditation from the International Commission for Schools, Colleges, and Theological Seminaries. The college did—even though papers submitted to the commission named Arnold Ziffel, the pig on the television show "Green Acres," as one of its faculty members.

Unfortunately for the commission, an accrediting body that higher-education and law-enforcement officials consider controversial, Mr. Vieth is not an aspiring college president. He is an Assistant Attorney General of Missouri, and he sued in state court last year to stop the commission from operating. Early this month, he obtained a court order barring the commission from any future accrediting activities in the state.

Aggressive Action Defended

Missouri officials say their experience demonstrates the ease with which shoddy institutions can obtain some form of accreditation and then deceive students into enrolling. And they say their aggressive response is the kind of approach more states need to consider.

For the college seal, two loosely translated mottoes: "Education is for the birds" and "Everything from petty theft to highway robbery."

Kevin E. J. Regan, a lawyer representing the commission's president, George S. Reuter, Jr., said the experience proved little. Mr. Regan said the Attorney General's office, by creating a phony college, had used civil entrapment. He also said the "officials" of the college had rushed Mr. Reuter into providing accreditation.

But Missouri's Attorney General,

Continued on Page A20

Sports Scandal Keeps U. of Florida on the Defensive as Regents Hire New President and Vow Reforms

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

GAINESVILLE, FLA.

The last few months have brought a distressing sense of *déjà vu* to the University of Florida.

For the second time since 1984, Florida finds itself immersed in a sports-related controversy that dominates the image of the university and threatens to undermine public confidence in it.

The current furor has been building since July 1988, when the university began an internal inquiry into drug use among athletes. From then until this past September, a steady stream of charges and negative headlines dogged the sports program. Last month the stream became a flood. In a 24-day period, the head football coach and all four men's basketball coaches were forced out amid charges that they had violated National Collegiate Athletic Association rules, and the football team's top two quarterbacks quit after admitting they had bet on football games.

"It is hard enough to make your way in the company of research universities under the best of circumstances. To have something artificial thrown in your way is not helpful."

Presidential Candidates Discouraged

The perception that the Gator sports program has run amok seems to have had little effect on the daily lives of students, professors, or administrators.

But it has cast a shadow nonetheless, observers here say. Students face ribbing from friends at home. Faculty members sometimes find themselves and their work tainted by association with the sports program. Administrators spend much of their time on the defensive, wondering where the next dart will come from.

And many people here, including the chairman of the state-university system's Board of Regents, agree that the sports scandal discouraged some top potential candidates from pursuing the university's presidency.

"It is absolutely devastating to see reoccurrences of what we had worked so

Continued on Page A26

Big Opportunities for Campus Reform Seen in E. Germany

Commitment to socialism remains strong in academe

By BURTON BOLLAG

EAST BERLIN

The profound changes in East Germany this month have opened a floodgate of opportunity for the country's universities, allowing faculty members and students to begin relieving long-pent-up frustrations about the state of higher education.

But in dramatic contrast to academic sentiment in Hungary and Poland, many East German faculty members and university administrators apparently remain committed to socialism. For many instructors here, the refrain is, "Stalin is dead, but Marx is not."

Academic leaders in East Berlin are hoping that the opening of the Berlin wall and other border crossings will, paradoxically, stop a hemorrhaging of dissatisfied students and teachers to the West.

In terms of academic reform, Dieter Hass, rector of Humboldt University here, has announced that steps are being taken, following directives from the Education Ministry, to satisfy several major student demands.

Russian Requirement Dropped

The steps include an end to examinations in mandatory Marxism-Leninism courses, the dropping of a requirement for the study of Russian, and a change in teaching techniques that, say many students, have been stodgy, with an emphasis on rote learning.

That will be adjusted, Mr. Hass said in an interview, to be brought closer to comparative political science.

"Marxist and bourgeois philosophies will be debated," he said.

But Mr. Hass, who is a professor of inorganic chemistry, seemed unreceptive to the demands of many Humboldt faculty members, especially in the social sciences, for greater autonomy in their research work.

Yet, in the midst of the upheaval here, most academics seemed to feel that the

Continued on Page A29

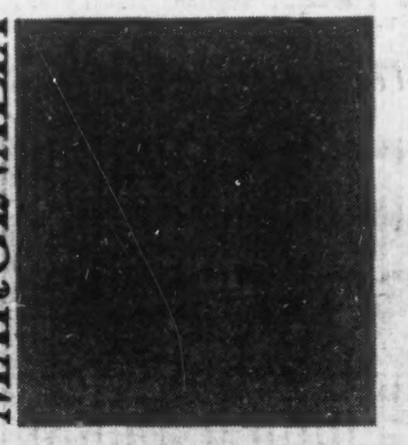
Foreign Students on U.S. Campuses

From	1988-89	1-year change
Asia	191,430	+6.0%
Latin America	45,030	+1.1%
Europe	42,770	+10.2%
Middle East .	40,200	−7.9%
Africa	26,430	−7.1%
North America	16,730	+2.3%
Oceania	3,610	−0.3%

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

See story on Page A25.

MARGINALIA



From a job notice in the Kansas State University Union:

"Need to be able to type a minimum of 30 wpm, have previous office experience and excellent verbal communication skills, good speller a must, innitiative to work on your own."

But not *too* much on your own, if you please.

■

The announcement of a non-credit course offering at Erie Community College described a teacher-preparation workshop as "a comprehensive review of grammer, word usage, essay composition, reading techniques, math and communication skills, reading acceleration training and testing and analysis of skills."

No spelling drill?

■

Dispatch from Seattle University:

"Seattle University professor of political science, C. Bradley Scharf is an acknowledged authority of contemporary East Germany. . . .

" 'Change is taking place in East Germany from the ground up,' according to Scharf. . . .

"The flea of East Germans across surrounding borders is not surprising according to Dr. Scharf."

Well, when you've been living in those conditions for so long . . .

■

From a statement of affirmative-action goals at Lane Community College:

"Out of the next ten (10) vacancies, hire three (3) or four (4) men / women."

It won't be easy, but we'll do our darndest.

■

Headline in the Murfreesboro (Tenn.) *Daily News Journal:*

CUTTING DRILLS
COULD INCREASE
PLAYER INJURIES

They surely could, and we shudder at the thought.

■

From the Ohlone College *Monitor:*

"Are you uneducated if you cannot identify the author of 'Common Sense'? Many educators say yes.

"That too many students may be in this category was revealed by a recent Gallup Poll, conducted for the National Endowment for the Humanities. The study concludes that students approaching the end of their college years are ignorant of many important facts about history and literature. . . .

"By the way, the author of 'Common Sense' was Benjamin Franklin. If you didn't know the answer maybe you should consider enrolling in American literature next semester."

Thomas Paine, eat your heart out.

—C.G.

In Brief

Harvard Sues Brokers for $135-Million

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Harvard University is suing Merrill Lynch for advising it to invest $45-million in a company that filed for bankruptcy protection in September.

According to a suit filed in U.S. District Court in Boston, Harvard Management Company, the organization that manages Harvard's investment portfolio, invested $45-million in troubled Lomas Financial Corporation on the advice of Merrill Lynch last spring.

Lomas is referred to in the complaint as a diversified financial-services corporation that had $7-billion in assets on December 31, 1988. The Dallas-based corporation filed for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code this past September.

Harvard charges Merrill Lynch with misrepresentation and negligence and is seeking $135-million in damages.

Peter Costa, Harvard's director of news and public affairs, released a one-sentence statement concerning the lawsuit: "Harvard has taken this action because the university feels it is consistent with its overall program of careful management and protection of its endowment funds."

A Merrill Lynch official said Harvard's allegations had no merit and that the company intended to defend itself "very vigorously."

College Play Goes On, Despite Local Protests

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Southwest Missouri State University has come under attack by a local citizens' group for refusing to cancel a play about AIDS that the group said promoted homosexuality and was immoral.

The play, *The Normal Heart* by Larry Kramer, opened last week for eight performances despite the protests of Citizens Demanding Standards, which was formed to oppose the production.

Another group, organized to support the play, was led by Brad Evans, a senior at the university. On the night the play opened, Mr. Evans's home was set on fire. Officials have determined that the fire was not accidental, but they have no suspects in the case, a local fire investigator said.

Jean Dixon, a Republican State Representative and a leader of Citizens Demanding Standards, asked the university to stop the play. The university's president refused her request, as did the Board of Regents when she approached it last month. Ms. Dixon threatened to vote against state funds for the university.

Dartmouth 'Review' Staff Loses in Appeals Court

BOSTON—A U.S. Court of Appeals judge has denied an appeal filed by members of the *Dartmouth Review*, a conservative student newspaper, against Dartmouth College.

A lawsuit by the *Review* concerning the suspension of three of its members after a confrontation with a black music professor, had been thrown out by a U.S. District Court judge in March. The students claimed that the college had discriminated against them because they were white.

"We find this to be a ketchup-bottle type of argument," said Bruce M. Selya, the judge. "It looks quite full, but it is remarkably difficult to get anything useful out of it."

William Grace, the newspaper's editor, said the *Review* probably would not appeal. Instead, he said, the staff wants to focus on a related lawsuit that charges the college with breach of contract for not allowing the students to exercise their rights of expression. That case will be tried in a state court in February.

A temporary injunction reinstated the suspended students at Dartmouth pending the outcome of the state case.

Better History Teaching Called for in Report

WASHINGTON—College history professors must work more closely with their counterparts in the schools to prepare future history teachers and to improve textbooks, says a report on the quality of history education.

The final report of the Bradley Commission on History in Schools was released last week as part of a book, *Historical Literacy: The Case for History in American Education.*

The commission, formed in 1987 and made up of history professors and teachers, recommended that more history and geography courses be developed and taught at all levels of education. The book also contains 16 essays by history professors and schoolteachers.

The report also urged college history departments to design more "broad and lively" survey courses on American and world history. The book, which costs $24.95, is being published by the Macmillan Publishing Company.

U. of Mass. Students Strike Over Budget Cuts

AMHERST, MASS.—Students at the University of Massachusetts went on strike here last week to protest cuts in the state's higher-education budget.

The students boycotted class-

CAL POLY STUDENTS MAKE AVIATION HISTORY

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOB ANDERSON, CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC STATE U. AT SAN LUIS OBISPO

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CAL.

Engineering students at the California Polytechnic State University here made aviation history last week when their human-powered helicopter lifted inches off the ground in a two-second flight.

After adjustments were made to the 100-pound helicopter (*above*), Gregory McNeil, an engineering major who races on the U.S. cycling team, pedaled to lift the craft off the university's gymnasium floor (*below*).

"When it kind of just leaped off the ground, I was dazed and relieved," said Neal Saiki, project manager of the 20 students who designed the craft. "It proved it had the power to get up."

The flight of the Da Vinci III—named for Leonardo, who had sketched a similar craft—makes it the first successful version of four models the students have built since 1981. Its success may be attributed to its lighter weight, its restructured center, its straight rotor, and a pilot with stronger leg muscles, Mr. Saiki said.

The craft—made of carbon composites, ultra-light plastic foam, and balsa wood—has a single 100-foot blade.

—JULIE L. NICKLIN

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